

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. III

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1912

NUMBER 15

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of  
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a Specialty

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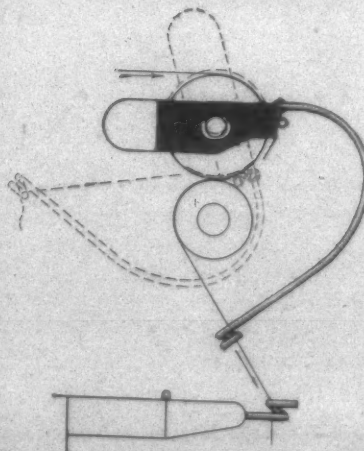
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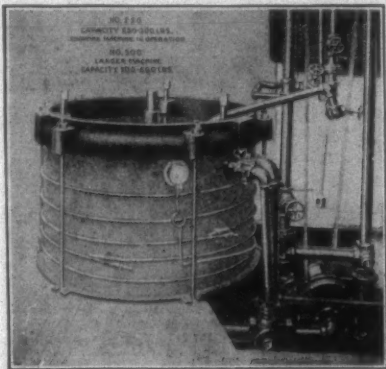
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 13, 1912

NUMBER 15

## Tariff Board Report

Compilation of Yarn Organization in Different Mills for the Same Count of Yarn, with Labor Cost for Each Mill

Ring-Spun Filling Yarn

(Continued from last week.)

Mill and yarn number	Fin-isher lapper (ounces per yard)	Card sliver (Grains per yard)	Drawing sliver (grains per yard)			Stubber		Intermediate		Fine frame		Jack frame		Spinning frame			Labor cost per pound of yarn
			First process	Second process	Third process	Hank roving	Speed, front roll (revolu- tions per minute.	Hank roving.	Speed, front roll (revolu- tions per minute).	Hank roving	Speed, front roll (revolu- tions per minute).	Hank roving	Speed, front roll (revolu- tions per minute)	Speed of spindles (revolu- tions per minute)	Speed, front roll (revolu- tions per minute)	Twist per inch	
No. 30 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
9	11	54			55	0.70	174	2	127	7.69	112			8,800	98	27.38	
23	13	56			72	.40	180	1	165	3.40	112			2,000	108	20.63	
50	12	52			70	.50	205	1.50	158	5	105			8,000	115	23.03	
70	14.5	65			60	.54		1.50	153	6	122			7,800	136	18.25	\$0.039557
No. 36 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
19	11.4	57			63	.52	190	1.47	150	4.90	124			8,000	110	24	.023477
50	12	52			70	.50	205	1.50	158	5	105			7,600	102	25.18	
39	12	65			72	.40	197	1.31	180	5	120			7,965	110	21.50	
41	12.8	60			60	.47	154	1.25	145	4	127			9,400	108	27.78	.028411
54	12	50			64	.60	200	1.56	146	5.08				8,300	94	26.85	
No. 38 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
19	11.4	57			63	.52	190	1.47	150	4.90	124			8,000	102	27	.024782
22	14	52	54	55	54	.63	205	1.63	148	5.25	132			8,800	110	22	.030680
44	12	58			59	.54	170	1.48	140	5.50	118			8,150	100	20	
37	7.75	48			56	.60	204	1.50	165	4.70	137			7,800	100	24.36	
39	13	46			55	.60	183	1.70	141	6.55	100			9,500	114	26.63	.030530
No. 40 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
1	12	60			60	.68	170	1.75	118	6	105			8,300	104	24.57	.032247
7	14	44.8			63.1	.55	170	1.06	155	6.50	111			8,835	103	27.95	.036832
14*	12	52			58	.60	175	1.85	128	7.14	100			8,142	102	27	.024850
19	11.4	57			63	.52	190	1.47	150	4.90	124			8,000	100	28	.026086
35	10.5	55			72	.56	200	1.36	174	4.65	200			9,000	104	24	.032988
41	12	58			59	.54	170	1.48	140	5.50	118			8,150	100	21	
44*	12	58			59	.54	170	1.48	140	5.50	118			8,150	100	22	
18	13	56			65	.50	200	1.05	145	2.20	120	7.00	100	9,500	98	29	.046935
70	14.5	65			60	.54		1.50	153	6	122			7,900	122	20.25	
42	12	45			69	.50	223	1.25	222	3	155	9.43	98	9,000			
21	12	43			58	.50	168	2	130	7	105			8,400	102	22	
No. 42 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
7	14	44.8			63.1	.55	170	1.06	155	6.50	107			8,835	103	29.95	.040479
9	11	54			55	.70	174	2	127	7.69	112			8,800	98	27.38	
36	10.5	55			66	.65	207	1.58	150	4.65	115			9,200	108	29.81	
41	12.8	60			60	.60	128	1.86	122	5.80	103			9,400	100	25.17	.035885
44	12	58			59	.54	170	1.48	140	5.50	118			8,150	100	22	
39	13	46			55	.60	183	1.70	141	6.55	100			9,500	108	28.63	.033740
No. 48 y'rn																	
Mill No.—																	
1	12	60			55	.62	177	2	125	7.4	97			8,800	100	25.80	.038697
5	12	40	50	58	59	.57	206	1.25	181	3.3	145	8.5	118	7,903	101	24.66	.026594

\*Yarn No. 41.



## Compilation of Yarn Organization in Different Mills for the Same Count of Yarn, with Labor Cost for Each Mill

## Ring-Spun Warp Yarn

(Continued from last week.)

Mill and Yarn number	Finisher lapper (ounces per yard).	Card silver (grains per yard)	First draw (grains per yard)	Silver lapper (grains per yard)	Ribbon lapper (grains per yard)	Comber silver (grains per yard)	Second draw (grains per yard)	Third draw (grains per yard).	Slubber		First intermediates		Second Intermediates		Fine frames		Jack frame		Spinning frame			Labor cost per pound of yarn.
									Hank roving	Speed front rolls (revolutions per minute)	Hank roving	Speed front rolls (revolutions per minute)	Hank roving	Speed front rolls (revolutions per minute)	Hank roving	Speed front rolls (revolutions)	Hank roving	Speed front rolls (revolutions per minute)	Speed of spindles (revolutions per minute)	Speed front rolls (revolutions per minute)	Twist per inch.	
No. 80 yrn:																						
Mill No.																						
20	12	45					60		.65	220	1.65	145			5	140	16	75	8,000	67	40	\$0.097950
46	12.20	38					53.67		.60	186	1.68	200			6.15	136	18	81	8,883	72	35.50	.114278
52	12	45					68		.55	175	1.45	175			4	140	15	76	8,600	72	33.43	.086422
57	14	55					60		.50	199	1.50	169			5	105	18	65	8,500	75	33.43	.116528
61	12.50	44					68		.40	210	1	200			2.50	190	10	135	10,000	98	38	.092673
66	12.50	43	43.4	50	61		60		.60	190	1.65	150			4.95	157	16	79	8,000	78	35.78	
No. 90 y'rn:																						
Mill No.																						
46	12.20	38					53.67		.60	186	1.68	200			6.50	136	20	83	8,210	60	37	.138095
66	12.50	43	43.4	50	61		60		.60	190	1.04	180	2.60	200	6.50	118	18	76	7,500	74	37.94	
No. 100 y'n.																						
Mill No.																						
46	12.20	38					53.67		.60	186	1.68	200			6.50	136	20	83	8,210	55	39	.165707
52	12	45					56		.55	175	1.45	175			4	140	22	69	8,600	62	38.78	.123530
66	12.50	43	43.4	50	61		60		.60	190	1.04	180	2.60	200	6.50	118	20	73	7,500	65	40	

# Care and Operation of Commutators

(Reprint from Electric Journal)

## Electrical Points.

Wrong Brush Position—The brush position on all commutator type machines is important and on all such machines there is a best position, variation from which may re-

ed with the direction of rotation, and backward when against the rotation. They may also have the wrong position through uneven spacing around the commutator of the arms carrying the brushes, as a result of which some of the

satisfactory operation is obtained going commutation actually changes over wide variations in loads. somewhat as the load varies. It can

Attention is called to the fact that be noted, therefore, that better in non-commutating pole machines operation with lower losses will re-

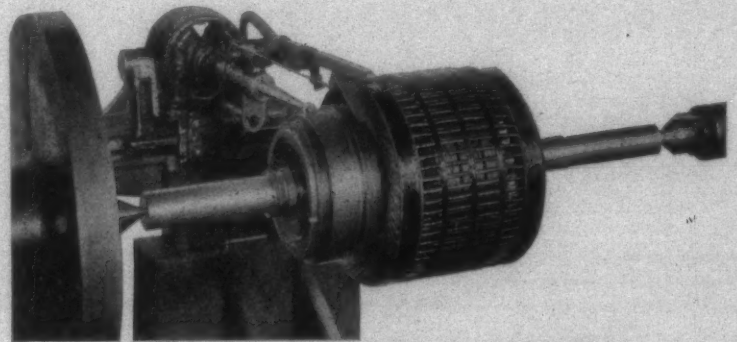
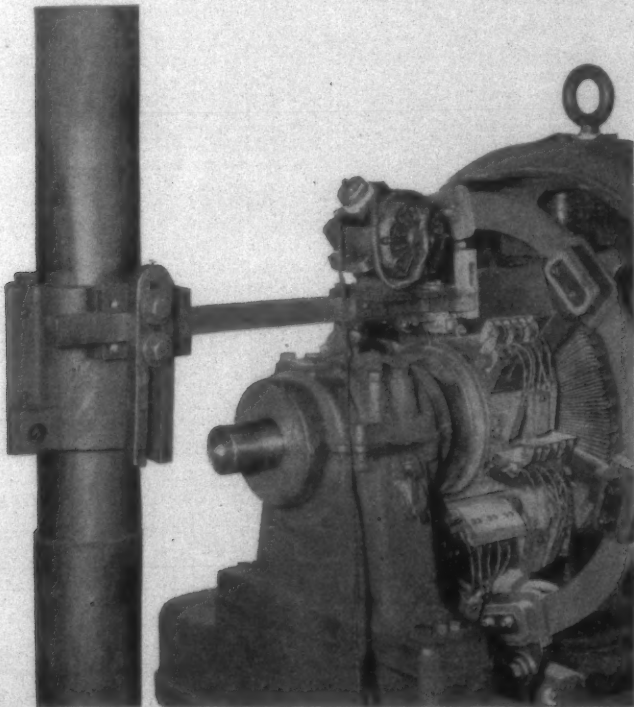


Fig. 4—Tool for Undercutting Commutator Mica.

the armature reaction tends to shift suit if, on non-commutating pole the field set up by the main poles, as machines, the brush position can be the load varies. As the brushes are changed with the load by shifting, given a lead in order to have an and that an advantage is gained by active flux from the poles of suffi- so doing where conditions permit,

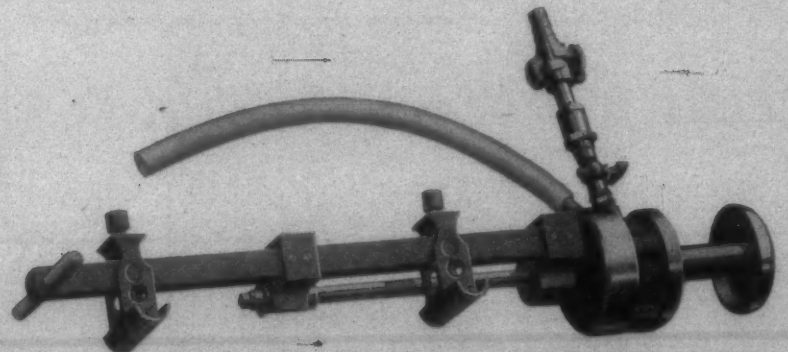


Fig. 6—Small Portable Tool For Undercutting Mica, Driven by Air Motor  
cient value to reverse the current in with results that more than warrant the coil undergoing commutation, it the small amount of attention re- follows that, although the machine required for this purpose. In commu- operates with a fixed brush position, tating-pole machines a commutating flux in a fixed position is provided

Fig. 5—Motor Driven Portable Tool for Undercutting Commutator Mica  
sult in sparking. Brushes may have brushes are given the right lead and the wrong position by not having some the wrong lead. Accurate and the proper location, or lead as it is uniform spacing is essential. It is called, on the commutator. A brush also possible for a brush arm to be is given a lead when it is shifted so shifted that the brushes are out from the so-called neutral or mid of line with the bars. Machines with position. The lead is said to be commutating poles have a fixed forward when the brushes are shift- point of commutation with which



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by means of additional poles on liable to result in sparking. which are windings connected in Local Roughness From Excessive series with the armature, and as this Current—Sometimes a sudden and commutating pole flux varies direct- very heavy overload, such as a short-

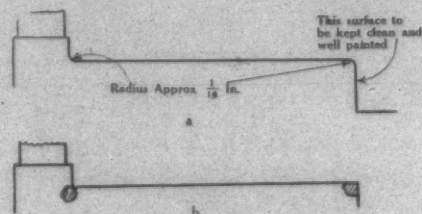


Figure 7.

a shows how the corners should be rounded when turning a commutator; b, the way the mica may burn if corners are not rounded.

ly with the load no brush shifting circuit on the line, will cause the is required. The brushes must be current to "bite" into the copper at set at the proper position provided certain points and leave a condition

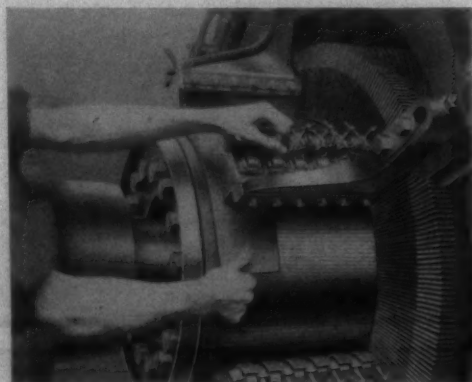


Fig. 8—Shows method of grinding Brushes to Fit Commuator. for them by the commutating poles, of roughness. If this roughness is and not changed from this position, slight, it may wear away with con- In fact shifting from this position is tinued operation of the machine. If

severe, it may not do so, but may become worse and spread around the commutator. The remedy is to have the commutator smoothed up as soon as possible by working the spots down with a fine file or by means of sandpaper. A flash-over will sometimes make a flat spot on a commutator which will need to be taken out to prevent burning.

Local Roughness from Periodic Loads—With results somewhat similar to those referred to in the previous paragraphs, but at a much slower rate, roughness may come on commutators operating on a periodically varying load, as with a gear or other drive such that the maximum load comes repeatedly at the same point in the revolution of the armature. Such combinations are found in motors geared to reciprocating pumps, air compressors and the like. Thus one part of the commutator is continually worked harder than the rest. This may result in slight burning at this point and, if not watched and kept in good condition, it may extend itself around the commutator. The gear ratio may, however, be modified so as to avoid this. A fly-wheel is sometimes used to smooth out the peaks and thus keep the current more nearly constant.

In a somewhat similar way, anything that causes poor contact at one point on the commutator throws current to the other brushes of the same polarity, thereby causing them to be overloaded. This may result in burning of the commutator under the overloaded brushes at the time

of overload, or it may burn away the brushes or both. The burning may extend around the entire commutator if the cause of the trouble is not removed. Such a condition will manifest itself, at first, in markings on a few bars, usually at a number of points equal to the number of pairs of poles. An illustration of this is the case of a generator driven by an engine in which a lateral movement of the armature

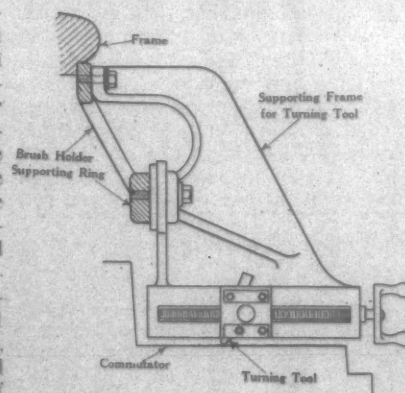


Fig. 9.—Commutator Truing Tool.

takes place coincident with the crank effort. Cases have been known where a bad splice in a belt has caused a local burning. Some forms of brush holders lend themselves to this, for example, where the area of contact of the brush is changed in case of eccentric action of a commutator. Brushes may become overloaded due to part of the set becoming clogged in the holders

(Continued on Page 6)



**Care and Operation of Commutators**  
(Continued from preceding page)  
so that they make contact with the commutator. This overloads the rest so that they gradually burn. Unequal brush tension may also give an unequal loading of the brushes. Some of the shunt connections between the brushes and brush holders may make poor contact either with the brush or with the holder, and throw an excess of current to the other brushes. The remedies in these cases are obvious.

An overloaded brush may be detected by sparking; by glowing, in which spots are heated to incandescence; by honeycombing, in which spots in the face of the brushes appear to be eaten out, or by picking up of copper, where where copper appears to be deposited electrolytically in spots on the face of the brush. Honeycombing

operation until full repairs can be made, it is possible to cut one of the leads of the short-circuit coil and attach a jumper to the commutator bars to which it was attached. Occasionally a case is found where the mica segments between the bars show pitting or eating out of the mica in spots. It is generally considered that this starts from some form of dirt getting on or into the mica segments. This dirt is more or less of a conductor and current carried by it, due to the voltage between bars, may sooner or later burn the mica so that it in turn becomes the conductor. This process of carbonizing or burning goes on sometimes until holes of considerable size are produced in the mica. Oil is a common vehicle for transmitting or holding the dirt and care should always be taken to see that oil does not get to the commutator insula-

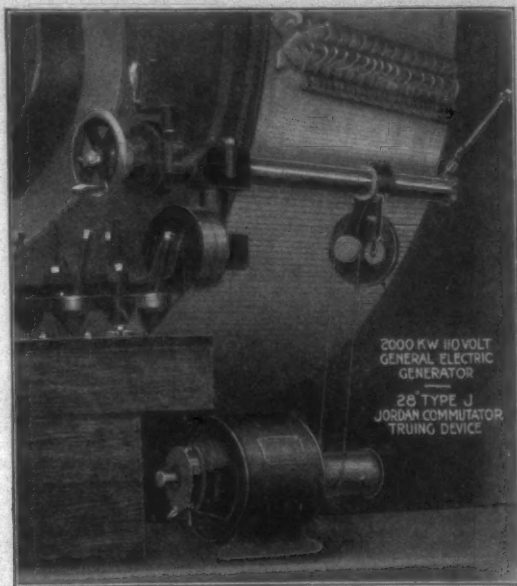


Fig. 10—Commutator Truing Device.

A grinding wheel driven by an electric motor is moved across the face of the commutator as it is turned.

often starts at these spots of copper due to localizing of the currents. Brushes may be overloaded not only by the external currents, but also by local currents passing between different brush arms due to wrong brush position or too high voltage across the brush. A change in grade of brush will sometimes improve operation where other things fail. Where a brush glows, a softer brush of higher conductivity may often be applied with good results.

**Armature Conditions**—An open-circuit in the armature winding, a joint in the winding, or a short-circuit, either in the winding or between adjacent commutator bars, will cause burning which will start at the bars connected to the defective coils. The open-circuit will make itself evident by sparking at the brushes. With a bad joint, the sparking may not always be so much in evidence, but a gradual blackening will take place. The short-circuit coils will roast out and will be liable to damage adjacent coils. Repairs should be made as soon as possible. In case of short-circuited coils where it is very important to keep the machine in

tion by creepage, spraying or otherwise.

A successful method of treating holes in the mica is to clean them out thoroughly, removing all burned and conducting material, and then fill them with some form of high grade cement. For example, that used by dentists for filling teeth is good. Prepared chalk or plaster of paris, with sufficient shellac for a bond, has also been used; another filler may be made by mixing water-glass and powdered glass. The filling material should be made into a thick paste, applied in a workman-like manner and allowed to set thoroughly before the machine is used. The success of such treatment depends in a large part on the care with which the work is done. Special preparations for this purpose have been placed upon the market by dealers.

Sparking at the end of a commutator is probably due to dirt of some kind. The end of the commutator should be thoroughly cleaned and then painted with a good insulating paint or varnish, and repainted as often as necessary. The outer and inner corners of the commutator

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should be slightly rounded as shown in Fig. 7 a, and should be kept rounded as the commutator wears, as it is found that a sharp corner is much more apt to pit, as indicated by Fig. 7 b. All the surfaces should be kept scrupulously clean.

**Field Conditions**—Machines may be operated under abnormal conditions as regards field excitation. For example, the operating speed may be higher than that for which the machine was designed; the operating voltage may be lower than normal, or both. The effect of these conditions is to weaken the exciting field. In commutating pole machines this should have no bad effects as the proper commutating field is maintained by the commutating poles. In non-commutating pole machines, however, the weaker field results in a shifting of the point of commutation with change of load. This will affect comutation and may cause sparking, but the trouble may be stopped by decreasing the load,

remedy in such cases may be the use of a different brush with better lubricating qualities or what is often simpler, the occasional application of a little lubricant to the commutator.

In general it will be found that a very small amount of clean, oil is the most satisfactory lubricant to use, except in case the mica is undercut, when it is not advisable to use oil. Care should be taken to see that the oil is applied with a cloth or other material, the fibre of which will not be abraded. The good effect of a lubricant may be largely overcome by fibres of the material with which it is applied getting under the brushes and preventing good contact. For this reason, waste and felt are very poor materials to use. One of the best is a short length of cotton hose which is tightly woven. Heavy canvas is also good. Oil is a better lubricant than wax, because it works irrespective of the temperature of the

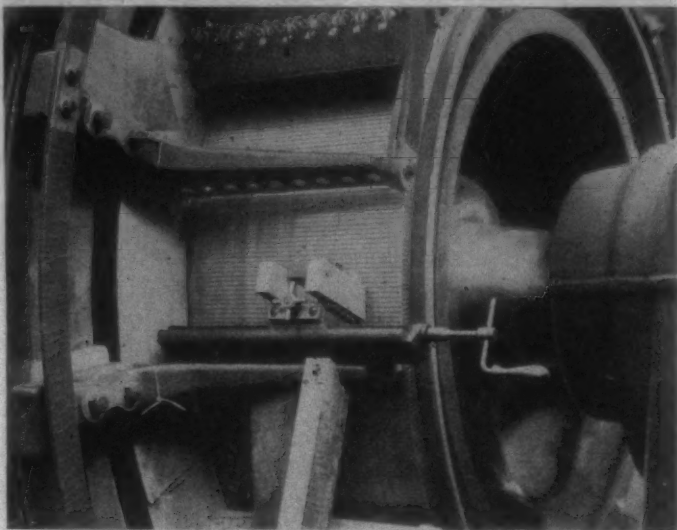


Fig. 11—Grinding Device For Truing Commutators.

The abrasive material in the form of blocks is moved across the face of the commutator while it is turning at normal speed. Note ring of fullerboard in front of commutator necks to keep chips from getting into armature. This is especially important when machines are run at normal speed.

shifting the brushes as load varies, reducing the load, shifting the brushes as load varies, reducing the speed or raising the voltage.

**Brush Conditions**—Some of the conditions affecting the brushes have already been mentioned. There are still other features, however, which should be given consideration. There are numerous grades of brushes obtainable which have been developed to meet the various requirements of voltage, speed or other operating conditions. In general the manufacturer furnishes the brush best suited to any particular machine. There may be cases, however, where the particular operating conditions are such that, for most satisfactory results, a brush of certain definite characteristics is needed; such cases usually require actual trial to determine the most suitable grade of brush. A brush may collect the current very satisfactorily and yet lack lubricating qualities which will enable it to operate without chattering. The

commutator, while wax requires sufficient temperature to melt it. If not sufficiently softened it will gum up the commutator and cause poor brush contact; it is, therefore, not good for cool running commutators. A tendency for some brushes to smut a commutator can be overcome by an occasional cleaning with a pad moistened with a little kerosene oil. A tendency in brushes to chatter may sometimes require changing the angle of the brushes or the relation of the angle to the direction of rotation. The mounting of stiff braces between the frame of the machine and the outer ends of brush-carrying arms is of material assistance in preventing vibration.

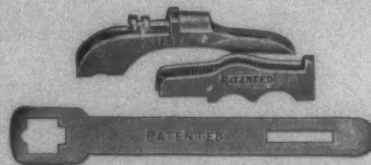
Brush holders in the different arms should be staggered or placed out of line with each other so that the paths of the brushes on the commutator will overlap. This materially reduces tendency to unequal wear of the commutator surface. If the commutator wears in

(Continued on Page 18)

OUR SPINNING RINGS SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
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# Principles of Carding

(Continued from Last Week)

In some cases it is contended that the carding action is more intense where the flats run against the direction of the cylinder. Whilst it must be admitted that the difference in relative surface speeds of the contending wire surfaces is theoretically in favor of the card with the flats running against the direction of the cylinder, the difference is actually so small that it cannot enter into consideration in actual practice.

These articles will not be concluded without referring to some important facts regarding the doffer. The slower the speed of the doffers the longer the fibres remain under the influence of both the doffer and the cylinder contending at this point and also the more slowly will the fibres be separated from the cylinder by the doffer. Therefore there is a less brushlike action of the doffer, and the fibres lie straighter on the doffer when it comes round than would otherwise be the case. If the doffer runs fairly quickly, then the fibres will stand up from it like a brush after separation from the cylinder, because there is a more abrupt tearing-off action. The consequence is that the card silver will be less smooth, and naturally more suitable for weft yarns. There has been a great tendency of late to increase the diameter of the doffer and that has also a great influence on the finished product. The larger the diameter of the doffer the greater is the surface it presents to the cylinder, and therefore there is more carding done between the cylinder and doffer, which increases the smoothness of the fibres, stretching them well out, and better assuring their parallel position in the fleece. Incidentally this increase of the doffer diameter permits also a reduction of the doffer speed for the same surface speed of the doffer, and this reduced actual speed has been largely held responsible for the smoother sliver, whilst in truth it cannot be due to anything but the increase in carding surface.

A careful observer will always find that there is a great quantity of very short fibres and fly which settles on the floor under the point of contact between the cylinder and doffer. It has been assumed that this is due to excessive breakage of the fibres between these two parts; but, al-

though a certain amount of damage to the fibres cannot be denied, it would appear that the fly is more the result of fibres dropping out which were actually in the fibre masses already. If we were to assume that unnecessary breakages of fibres occurred at this point, then the much larger carding surfaces of the flats weaken and break the fibres very much more. There is obviously another explanation. When the fibres are stretched out between the cylinder and the doffer, being held by the wire points of both parts, they support between themselves a number of short fibres which cannot be held by either of the parts as soon as the longer fibres are held by the doffer only, they separate from the cylinder points with

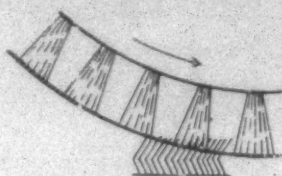


Fig. 2.

a kind of snap, and during this jerk the shorter fibres fall out, as they are not held or supported at all.

The action of the doffer as a carding organ is very much the same as that of a very large working roller. As in the case of the rollers of a roller and clearer card, there will be a more intense carding action the larger the diameter of the roller. As a matter of fact this is considered in all roller and clearer cards, as the diameter of the rollers is made fairly large, especially in comparison with the clearer, which may practically have any diameter without its working being affected thereby. The speed of the roller is also a great consideration, being subjected to the same laws as the speed of the doffer. The lower the speed the longer and better the carding action. This feature is also considered, as will be found by a reference to any roller and clearer card. However, there is a further incidental advantage in the low speed, which is increased by the large diameter of the roller. At a comparatively quicker speed the cylinder would not survive the impurities into roller filleting as in the case of the flats (the curvature of the roller representing the heel and toe of the flat),

but the quick speed of the roller would set up a rolling action on the fibres as well as on the impurities, and thus the impurities would be ground up and pass into the card sliver. This action is, of course, not required, and therefore the speed of the workers has to be as low as possible. At the same time the diameter of the roller is perhaps profitably reduced if the material is for weft.

In the case of the dirt roller these principles have been carried out really to still greater extent, and as matter of fact this roller acts much in the way of the few flats in the revolving flat card constructed on the usual English system. The speed of the dirt roller is extreme-

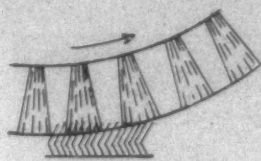


Fig. 3.

ly low, and a rolling action cannot therefore take place, which might grind up the impurities. On the contrary, the impurities run straight into the filleting of the dirt roller so deeply that they run themselves fast and cannot extricate themselves, nor can they come under the influence of the cylinder clothing. The large diameter of the dirt roller serves at the same time the threefold purpose of giving a good heel-and-toe (for such we can name the angle), presenting a very large surface on which to distribute the impurities, so that stripping does not become necessary too often; and thirdly, the comparatively large contact with the cylinder created through the large diameter of the roller in connection with the low speed assures a very thorough preliminary separation of the fibres, so that the following works proper can have a finer filleting for the finer carding work without their wire being strained and rendered useless at an early date. It remains to be stated why the dirt roller does not take out many good fibres. This is easily explained by the fact that the large amount of fibres to sink so far to the bottom of the clothing of this roller that they can-

not be taken forward by the main cylinder.

In conclusion we may mention the mixed card. It must be forgotten that the rollers and clearers of this type of card contribute very much to keeping the fibres in a rough condition, which is very desirable for weft. This effect would be destroyed if the action of the flats were to present a very large surface to the cylinder. It is therefore advisable when using this type of card for weft yarns to run the flats fairly quickly, to make the card silver fairly coarse, and to reduce the doffer diameter instead of increasing it, as is the modern tendency. This would not apply to warp yarns.—Report from Textile Manufacturers of Manchester, England, sheds two stories high on the warp

## Public Cotton Warehouse.

A meeting last week of the Dock Commission of New Orleans, J. Frank Coleman, its consulting engineer, presented in detail the plan for the great central cotton warehouse system to be operated under the auspices of the commission. The plan contemplates the erection of six warehouses of reinforced concrete, each eight stories high and 100x100 feet, connected by steel sheds two stories high on the wharf covering a space of 4000 feet, and to be equipped with modern facilities for receiving, sampling, weighing, compressing and storing the cotton or delivering it direct from the cars to vessels if necessary. The estimated cost of this enterprise is \$5,702,000, and it is proposed to equip it to handle 3,100,000 bales and to store 1,000,000 bales of cotton in a season. The suggested advantages of this public cotton warehouse include economy in handling the staple, a minimum insurance rate because of the fireproof construction of the building and the opportunity for the issuance of negotiable warehouse certificates backed up by credit of the State.

"What is it children?" asked the superintendent, "that binds us together and makes us better than we are by nature? Who can tell?"

Little Ellen Smith's hand shot up.

"Yes, Ellen; can you tell?"

"Yes, sir, corsets."—Ex.

# W. H. BIGELOW

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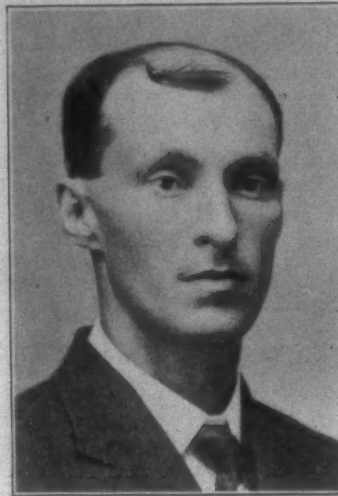
## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN



J. M. Davis,  
Newberry, S. C.



T. B. Wallace,  
Greenville, S. C.



T. M. McEntire,  
Gastonia, N. C.



Z. H. Mangum,  
Gibsonville, N. C.

The four men most prominently mentioned for president of Southern Textile Association.

### Beater Speeds.

Editor:

Please ask some of the experienced boys to give me a list of beater speeds, together with number of blows per inch for each process in picker room suitable for making hosiery yarn No. 30s to 40s of finch staple cotton. Also a list of roll settings for same numbers beginning with breaker drawing.

Would appreciate the opinion of several experienced hosiery yarn superintendents on the above.

Beater.

### Answer to J. H.

Editor:

"J. H." wishes to know the rule for finding the average size yarn required for 48x48 goods which are 37 inches wide and run 4.50 yards to the pounds.

Rule—

Add the sley and pick together; multiply result by width and yards per pound and then divide by 840.

48 plus 48=96,  
96x37x4.50

=19s

840

but this does not allow for contraction, so in order to allow for 10 per cent contraction we must substitute 764 for 840.

96x37x4.50

=21s

764

which is the average number of yarn. South Carolinian.

### Labor Soliciting.

Editor:

columns to ask the superintendents and overseers what they propose to do about the present labor situation.

We all know that with few exceptions mills have no more hands than are absolutely necessary and that many have much idle machinery today. We also know that we are getting back to the same state of affairs that existed in 1907 before the picnic when we had men out every night taking help away from neighboring mills and at the same time men from these mills were in our villages trying to secure our hands.

Such doings as that benefitted nobody and injured all the mills because the help know they could get a job at any time.

I want to appeal to the superintendents and overseers of other mills to get together and agree to at least not to solicit help from any nearby mill and when they make such an agreement to stick to it.

If we must go after help I think it would be better to go outside of our immediate section or better still to go after people who are not at present in mills.

I had three men on my Hill after operatives last Saturday night and was short of help on Monday morning and had to send men to other mills to fill places.

If we can do nothing else we can agree not to employ hands that do not work a notice.

I would like to hear from some others about this question of securing hands.

Anxious.

### A New Sizing Roller.

A new sizing roller for slasher sizing machines has recently been patented, and is now being introduced by well-known makers of sizing machinery. The usual type of sizing roller, constructed with an outer shell of copper, roller ends of brass or cast iron, and

the shaft of wrought iron, often times gives considerable trouble through the joints giving way and loosening the roller on the shaft, besides distorting the outer shell out of its true form. This is owing to the different properties of the metals used, and their different degrees of expansion and contraction, under the alternate influence of heat generated during the actual operation of sizing and the cooling-off which occurs after working hours. At-

ed for the new roller. Most sizers are aware of the difficulty of agitating the size sufficiently when heavy sizing is required, which entails the use of large quantities of china-clay or other heavy ingredients, and also of the difficulty in preventing sediment accumulating at the bottom of the sow-box. Of course, the dimensions of the ordinary size-box operate against the introduction of extensive apparatus to remedy this particular evil, and even when agi-



NEW SIZING ROLLER

tempts were made even twenty years ago to remedy this evil, some of the methods adopted having been recently described in another section of this journal. The new roller is shown in section in Fig. 1. The shaft A is, as usual, of wrought iron and firmly secured to it at intervals is a spiral copper blade B winding round the roller for its whole length, and similar in form to an Archimedian screw. The ends C of the roller, instead of being solid, are each provided with a large aperture equal to half the area, one end D, serving as an inlet and the other end E as an outlet. In this way, as the roller revolves almost totally immersed, the size mixture is conducted through the roller, so that all the parts—viz., the outer shell, the blade and the shaft—are subjected to the same heat, and are maintained during actual working at the same temperature. The makers claim that this improved construction effectually prevents any distortion or loosening of the roller on the shaft. Attention may also be drawn to another important advantage claim-

tators are installed, many sizers object to the trouble incurred in keeping the apparatus clean. However, in the new arrangement the quick movement of the liquid through the roller, and the speed at which it is expelled from the outlet end of the roller, agitate the size sufficiently to maintain the required consistency in the sizing mixture. It is claimed that the blade or propeller is easy to keep clean, as there are no projections round which the size may become caked and hardened. We understand that there has already been a considerable demand for these rollers, and that if desired the makers are prepared to supply them with the roller shaft covered in by a copper casing.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

### Patents Granted Stuart W. Cramer.

The patent office of Washington, D. C., has granted two patents for making spray nozzles for Stuart W. Cramer and W. B. Hodge of Charlotte, N. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13

### The Underwood Bill.

The Underwood bill, which provides for a radical reduction of the tariff on cotton goods and yarns is again before Congress and there appears to be a probability that it will be passed by this session.

It is an exact duplicate of the Underwood bill which was passed by both the House and Senate by the extra session of Congress and which was vetoed by President Taft.

The message of President Taft in transmitting the report of the Tariff Board indicated that he desired a reasonable reduction of the cotton tariff and if such a bill were passed we believe he would sign it but we do not think he will sign the Underwood bill.

In fact we believe that the Democrats are again playing politics and are passing the bill in its same form because they believe that it will be vetoed.

We would regret to see any tariff reduction at this session and while we can not commend the game of bluff that Underwood is playing we believe its effect will be harmless.

### Southern Textile Association

As the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association is to be held in a section of the South where no previous meetings have been held we consider it advisable to say a word relative to the object and policies of that organization.

The work of the Southern Textile Association is entirely along social and educational lines. It is not a labor union in any form and it is against its policy to try to supervise the running of the mills or to even make suggestions to the mill managers.

By means of practical papers read at each session and the discussion of same it endeavors to better educate its members along cotton manufacturing lines.

It brings together twice each year the best practical men of the industry and gives them an opportunity to learn much of each other.

A superintendent or overseer who stays on one job day after day, is liable to find himself drifting into a mental rut and the contact with the other men of the industry in a meeting, such as will be held at

Greensboro, should tend to brush the cobwebs off his brain and produce new ideas.

Of course, we find the snob in every walk of life and the mill business is no exception, and we all know the little fellow who imagines he knows it all and scorns to mingle with his fellow workers.

We knew such men ten years ago and we have watched them fall back while more progressive and ambitious men passed them on the ladder of success.

The man who realizes that he has much to learn and who is always willing to give and receive information along practical lines is the man who will eventually succeed.

The Southern Textile Association, while conducted in accordance with its present policy, will be a force of great value to the Southern mills and will continue to receive the support of mill presidents and managers.

The growth and development of the Southern Textile Association has been indeed remarkable and is due to the fact that at the beginning it made plain the objects of the association and emphasized its attitude by selecting for its officers men of conservative judgment and high character.

We have confidence that the election at the Greensboro meeting will result in the selection of officers equal to those of the past and we also have confidence that the association will continue to grow in membership and influence.

Those eligible to membership in the Southern Textile Association are superintendents, overseers, dyers, master mechanics, and editors of textile papers. Machinery dealers and salesmen and commission and cotton merchants are entitled to be associate members.

There is no initiation fee and the dues for both class of members are \$1.00 per year.

### Tariff Board Critics.

It seems to be the fashion to criticize the Tariff Board these days, and as it has been legislated out of existence it is probable the members thereof are not paying much attention to their critics. However, the implied slur upon the body at a recent so-called investigation of its work seems hardly just, and while we hold no brief for the Board, yet in the interest of fair play it would seem that the facts as they exist should be stated.

At the investigation in question, Chairman Emery on the rack, the question was asked whether the Board had purchased any data on English yarn costs without making an investigation of its own. To this query Mr. Emery replied that in justice to those who had assisted the Board in a confidential way he

desired that his answer should not be made public. Notwithstanding an agreement to this proposition it has become public property through the press that cost figures of certain English yarn mills were purchased and used in the report without verification. The word "surreptitious" is used in this connection.

It may be stated on excellent authority, however, that the figures alluded to were compiled by two separate sets of accountants employed by opposing interests, each on their metal to discover any discrepancies which the other side might make. Under the circumstances it would seem as though the resulting figures might have been accepted as reflecting conditions as truthfully and in just as complete a degree as the work of the Board's own statisticians.

There was further reasons for accepting the assistance of these English accountants, for the Board discovered, by its own admission, that it was unable to obtain by personal investigation details of manufacturing in British establishments. The result was prophesied in these columns before the Board ever began its work and these statements were fully justified by subsequent endeavor. Therefore, if the ordinarily intelligent gentlemen who comprised the Board were satisfied of the accuracy of the data which they bought, carrying out and checking the extensions by their own experts, we do not see anything particularly blameworthy in securing all the information they could for purposes of comparison.

As we said above, we are not advocating the cause of the Tariff Board, and we believe there are grounds for criticism as to certain of the methods employed and the results obtained, but at the same time in this particular instance it would seem as though a mountain were being made out of a molehill, probably for political purposes, and that it was only just that both sides of the story should be given.—Textile Manufacturers Journal.

### Tariff Board Killed.

Washington, D. C.—The House on June 7th, voted 72 to 47, not to include in the sundry civil appropriation bill the money necessary to continue President Taft's tariff board during the coming fiscal year. The vote was preceded by a debate that grew acrimonious at times and was strictly along party lines.

### Meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina will be held in Charlotte at the Southern Manufacturers' Club, Thursday, June 20, at 11 a. m. A letter containing the call signed by C. E. Hutchison of Mount Holly and T. L. Black of Charlotte, has been mailed to every cotton mill man in the state.

A full attendance of cotton mill men is desired whether members of the association or not. There are many topics of more than ordinary concern to be presented for consideration.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. W. Clay is now master mechanic at the Ivey Mill, Hickory, N. C.

Paul Harris has resigned as overseer of cloth room at Tallassee, Ala.

Jno. Blair, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Bon Air, Ala.

D. P. Rhodes has resigned as superintendent of the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

F. H. Whisenant has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

P. M. Keller is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Dilling Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. R. Ennis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

P. P. Manning has resigned as overseer spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

John Gregson is now overhauling the spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

L. A. Williams is now overhauling the spinning at the Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. H. Williams, of Bamberg, is now fixing looms at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Kelly M. Key resigned as overseer of carding at the McAden Mill No. 1, McAdenville, N. C.

J. N. Steele, of Barnesville, Ga., has accepted position at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Frank Griffith, of Lexington, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Saxe-Gotha Mills, of the same place.

S. B. Blair has resigned his position in the spinning room of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co. and is now overseer of carding at the same place.

W. E. Poag, formerly of Draper N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Cannon Mills No. 1, 2 and 3, Concord, N. C.

Will McLellen, of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Louise Mills, of the same place.

E. W. Netherland, of LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a position in the card room of the Winder (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. J. Harper, of the Unity Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has accepted a position with the LaGrange Mills, of the same place.

Willis W. Shackelford has resigned his position as agent of the Charleston (S. C.) Jute Bagging Co., which he has held for 30 years.

T. C. Vincent, of Griffith, Ga., has accepted position as overseer of cloth room at the Tallassee Falls Mfg. Co., Tallassee, Ala.

J. H. Arlington has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Yazoo (Miss.) Yarn Mills and is now located at Meridian, Miss.

A. F. Brunton has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Hartwell (Ga.) Cotton Mill.

A. H. Bradley has resigned his position as superintendent of the Kosciusko (Miss.) Cotton Mills and will be located at Bessemer City, N. C., for some time.

C. C. Clark has resigned as superintendent of the Whittaker Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., on account of ill health.

W. F. Chaffee who recently accepted a position with the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co., has returned to Rossville, Ga.

J. F. Brooks, formerly with the Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position as spinner at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co.

CARDS,  
DRAWING,

COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING  
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES

MULES,  
LOOMS.

Geo. H. Lanier, general manager of the West Point (Ga.) has been in Boston, Mass., attending a meeting of the officers of the company.

J. F. Thompson has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bon Air, Ala., to accept a position at the Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

E. F. Warner, from the Victoria Mill, Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted position at the Hamilton Carhart Mill, of the same place.

O. W. Stiles has resigned as superintendent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Spinning Co. and accepted a position with the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn.

Jas. Grice, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., is now superintendent of the Whitaker Mills, Blacksburg, S. C.

H. W. Smith, formerly overseer of weaving at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has accepted a similar position with the Pickett Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. W. Caldwell, of Atlanta, Ga., has become manager of the Charleston (S. C.) Jute Bagging Co., which is a branch of the American Manufacturing Co., of New York.

C. E. Massingale has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., and accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Otteray Mills, Union, S. C.

L. A. Ellenburg has resigned as superintendent of the Holston Mfg. Co., Lenoir City, Tenn. and accepted position as overseer of spinning at the Brookside Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Lee Scott has been promoted from section man to second hand in spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. J. Crosby has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Dunan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

John F. Scott, of Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Osage Mills of that place and will not go to Woonsocket, R. I., as mentioned last week.

A. R. Fortune, general manager of the Walker County Hosiery Mill, LaGrange, Ga., left last week for a two weeks Northern trip in the interest of the mill.

Birch Morris has resigned his position at the Wiscasset Mill, Alberman, N. C., and is now superintendent of the Freeze Hosiery Mills, Hendersonville, N. C.

I. B. Covington, superintendent of the Mt. Holly Mills and Albion Mfg. Co., of Mt. Holly, N. C., was a delegate to the North Carolina Democratic convention at Raleigh, N. C., last week.

J. R. Turner has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

C. B. Carter, of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, has left for a two-weeks' trip South. He will visit the mills in Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

## Do You Dye Raw Stock?

Why not clean, open and fill the fibres with air before you dye the cotton. It saves you money and insures much better results

### BECAUSE

The C. O. B. Machine gives you these results in one operation.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 Willam St., New York

Southern Representative

ATLANTA EQUIPMENT CO., Atlanta, Ga.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Hickory, N. C.**—The new machinery in the spinning department at the Ivey Mill in West Hickory has all been started up.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—The Montana Mills have placed an order with the Empire Duplex Gin Co. of New York for a C. O. B. machine.

**Spray, N. C.**—Empire Duplex Gin Co. of New York has received an order for a C. O. B. machine from the Rhode Island Mills, Spray, N. C.

**Rockingham, N. C.**—The Pee Mfg. Co. of this place has installed the Kinthead Apparatus for aligning and leveling shafting.

**Chicamauga, Ga.**—It is reported here that the Crystal Springs Bleachery is considering the erection of a large cotton mill at this place.

**Macon, Ga.**—The Bibb Mfg. Co. will move one of its mills to a new building which will be erected near the city and will add 17,000 spindles with card room machinery.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The Lumberton Cotton Mills have completed the installation of six additional Mason cards, which will enable them to do lighter carding.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—Charles D. Keyser, of Bellaire, O., has been awarded the contract by J. L. Stifel and Sons, for the recently mentioned addition to their calico print works.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—The Union Cotton Mills, recently reported as considering the replacing of their old style looms with the automatic type have awarded contract for 212 automatic looms. The cost will be about \$35,000.

**Granite Falls, N. C.**—Work is progressing rapidly on the addition to the Granite Falls Mfg. Co. As reported some time ago, this company is adding another floor to their mill. An additional 1,000 spindles will be installed for spinning No. 4 yarn.

**Senoia, Ga.**—The Senoia Duck Mills begin operation very soon. W. A. Robinson, of Cedartown, is to operate them. The mill was built and completed a year or more ago but for some reason it was not started. The equipment is complete and a very high class of duck should be made.

**Hawkinsville, Ga.**—The Hawkinsville Cotton Mills have been purchased at a trustee's sale for \$50,000 by E. J. Henry, T. B. Ragan, W. N. Parsons and J. J. Whitfield. The mill property consists of a two-story mill and a number of tenement houses. The plant has been idle for several years.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—As well as putting on a new roof on both mills, and overhauling all machinery, the Exposition Mills are spending about \$25,000 on their cottages, all of which will be put in first-class shape.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—The Jennings Cotton Mills have completed the installation of 16 cards, 24 deliveries of drawing and 10 spinning frames, all of which were purchased from the Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Mass.

**Concord, N. C.**—The foundation of the new mill being built at this place is about completed. When finished the mill will be two stories, 100x400 feet.

A new bleachery, to be four stories in height, is also to be erected. The basement of this building will be used as a machine shop.

**Anderson, S. C.**—Pursuant to an order of the stockholders and directors of the Anderson Mattress and Spring Bed Company the plant of the company will be sold at public outcry on July's salesday. The company manufactures mattresses, spring beds and drill drawers, and the book value of the plant is about \$22,000.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Thayer Mfg. Co. has let contract to Fiske-Carter Construction Co., of Greenville, S. C., for weave shed carding and spinning mill, warehouse, boiler and pump house, reservoir and stack. Thayer people will erect the 63 tenement houses themselves and they are not included in the above contract.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—The Princeton Cotton Mill, which recently took over the Grace Mills, has been organized with a capital of \$50,000 and has plans to erect a one-story building, 50x223 feet, of brick construction. They will install 3,000 spindles and 36 looms, driven by electricity. The officers of the company are M. L. Jackson, president; T. B. Marsh, Jr., vice-president and T. B. Marsh, secretary and treasurer.

**Kershaw, S. C.**—The stockholders of the proposed mill, recently mentioned as being planned met last week and organized with the following board of directors: J. M. Carson, Leroy Springs of Lancaster, J. T. Stevens, E. M. Estredge, E. D. Blakeney, Dr. L. T. Gregory, John M. Hinson, C. B. Mungo and G. F. Cook.

The directors met and elected the following officers: Leroy Springs, president; J. M. Carson, secretary and treasurer. The first 20 per cent. of the stock has been called for, and as soon as it is paid in, the charter will be obtained. It is proposed to break ground for the mill within a month, which will be located in the Kershaw county side of the town. The mill will be capitalized at \$200,000.

**Chesnee, S. C.**—Part of the machinery of the Chesnee Mills, which have been under construction for about a year, has been put in operation and the whole mill will be placed in operation within a short time. The carding and spinning departments have been started up and it is expected that the looms will be started this week. The mill is equipped with 20,000 spindles and 400 looms and the output is to be fine lawns.

**Columbus, Ga.**—A petition for a renewal of the charter for the Hamburger Cotton Mills was filed recently in the office of the clerk Battle & Hollis, representing the petitioners for incorporation.

The original charter was granted of the superior court by Attorneys on the 8th day of July, 1892, and will therefore expire the 8th day of July the present year and the petitioners are asking for a renewal for a period of another twenty years.

**High Point, N. C.**—Operations have been started at the new Pickett Mills at this place. Part of the mill is now running and the remainder of the looms will be started within a short time. This company has a capital stock of \$250,000. R. L. Steele, of Rockingham, N. C., is president, F. M. Pickett of High Point is secretary and treasurer and W. R. Richardson, also, of this place is superintendent. As previously mentioned, the mill has an equipment of 12,000 spindles and 350 looms.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The plant of the Snow Camp Woolen Mills, located in South Alamance county, was totally destroyed by fire shortly before midnight last Monday night. The loss is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, though it is said that this estimate is based on meager information as to value of equipment and stock on hand. The loss is only partly covered by insurance.

The mill manufactured woolen blankets and had a contract to furnish material for uniforms of convicts in this and other States. It was owned by a stock company.

**Augusta, Ga.**—The Southern and Manufacturing Co. suffered from a disastrous fire last week. The fire originated in one of the spinning frames of the machinery in the mill, and the cause is unknown.

Immediately upon discovery of the fire, the alarm was rung in and when the fire department arrived the heat from the fire had started the water sprinklers in the mill to working, which immediately extinguished the flames, but did considerable damage.

The heat from the mule in the spinning frame, which had become red hot, was so intense that it caused nearly all the sprinklers in the mill to begin working. Most of the damage was by water and amounted to \$2,000.

**Lexington, N. C.**—At 1 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in one of the warehouses of the Nokomis Cotton Mills, and before it could be gotten under control 295 bales of cotton were burned.

The loss will be in the neighborhood of \$17,000, but is fully covered by insurance.

It is believed that the fire originated by tramps taking shelter in the building Saturday night and carelessly throwing a lighted match among the cotton.

C. A. Hunt is president and treasurer of the mill.

**Charleston, S. C.**—In the United States District Court on Monday, an order was taken in the case of J. H. Lane & Co., and others against the Maple Cotton Mills and others, seeking to enjoin the merger of the Dillon Cotton Mills and the Hamer Cotton Mills, which is in the nature of a settlement of the mills with the complainants, and the defendant have leave to apply to the court for the dissolution of the previous orders.

Under the order of Monday, the sum of \$6,000 with interest at 6 per cent from March 10, 1909, is to be paid to the plaintiffs and the defendants are to return the certificate of 60 shares of stock of the Maple Mills Co., formerly the property of William Hamer, which was transferred to Lane & Co. The defendants are to assign and deliver the certificates of indebtedness on account of the 66 shares of Maple Mill stock, owned and held by J. H. Lane & Co., and there is also to be delivered to John M. Tallman, certificate of indebtedness, to which he was entitled by reason of holding ten shares of Maple Mill stock. The defendants are also to pay to J. H. Lane & Co., and John M. Tallman the additional sums of \$1,320 and \$200 respectively, as part of the plan of settlement.

**Covington, Ky.**—Stockholders of the Overman & Schrader Cordage Co., of this city, will probably realize nothing as the result of the sale of the concern, by Attorney John F. Galin. The plant was sold in entirety to a representative of W. S. Rowe, president of the First National bank, and one of the firm's largest creditors. The price is \$61,000. The purchaser of record is George Schugard. The bank bought the property, it is said, to protect its own interests.

For the past three months the concern has been in the hands of Charles C. Chase, of Covington, as receiver. Under the order of the court it could either be sold piecemeal, or as an entirety. The company was capitalized at \$220,000 preferred stock, and an equal amount of common stock. Creditors will realize about 75 per cent on the dollar.

The company has not been in op-



eration for some time. The stockholders are mostly residents of Cincinnati. The concern was one of the largest companies dealing in hemp, flax, jute and manila cordage in the United States. The officers as given for 1911 were Charles Schrader, chairman; Charles C. Chase, president; C. C. Page, vice-president; Gustave H. H. Gold, general manager, and William W. Ransom, treasurer.

#### Sale of Olympia Mills

In accordance of the resolution of the stockholders of the Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C., passed at a meeting held in May and in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the company at their recent meeting, providing for the liquidation of the corporation and the sale of its property notice has been given that the property will be sold at auction on June 19.

#### Sale of Greer Mfg. Co.

In accordance with the resolution of the stockholders of the Greers (S. C.) Manufacturers passed at a meeting held in May and in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the company at their recent meeting, providing for the liquidation of the corporation and the sale of its property, notice has been given that the property will be sold at public auction on June 20. The entire property of the mill, except cotton on hand, will be offered for sale at that date.

#### Sale of Seneca Mill.

In accordance with the resolution of the stockholders of the Seneca (S. C.) Cotton Mill passed at a meeting held in May and in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the company at their recent meeting, providing for the liquidation of the corporation and the sale of its property, notice has been given that the property will be sold at public auction on June 19. The entire property of the mill, except cotton on hand, will be offered for at that date.

#### Sale of Richland Mills.

In accordance with the resolution of then stockholders of the Richland Mills passed at a meeting held in May and in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the company at their recent meeting, providing for the liquidation of the corporation and the sale of its property notice has been given that the property will be sold at public auction on June 21. The entire property of the mill, except cotton on hand, will be offered for sale on that date.



We believe in making a thing to sell so that it doesn't need much attention; but when that attention is needed it will not be dreaded by complicated mechanism.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed. Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

#### Sale of Walhalla Mill.

In accordance with the resolution of the stockholders of the Walhalla, (S. C.) Mill passed at a meeting in May and in accordance with a resolution passed by the directors of the company at their recent meeting providing for the liquidation of the corporation and the sale of its property, notice has been given that the property will be sold at auction on June 19. The entire property of the mill, except cotton on hand, will be offered for sale on that date.

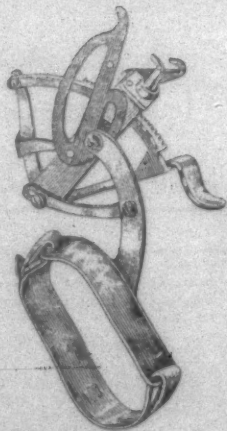
#### The American Moistening Company Secures Many Contracts.

The American Moistening Co., the well known manufacturers of humidifying apparatus, is very busy with their Southern work, and report that their factory is extremely rushed with orders from all sections. Among the Southern installations recently completed by this concern are the Cowikee Mills, Eu-  
faula, Ala.; Central Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Pickett Cotton Mills, and Stehli & Co., High Point, N. C.; Pioneer Cotton Mills, Guthrie, Okla.; Dunson Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.; Kincaid Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.; Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.; Lumberton Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C., and Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn. Installations are about to be started in the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, N. C.; Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.; Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.; Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; Sibley Mfg. Co., and Globe Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga.; Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.; Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; Prattville Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.; Postex Cotton Mills, Post, Texas, and Issaqueena Mills, Central, S. C. Orders for additional equipment have been received from the Ottarary Mills, Union, S. C.; Lannett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga.; Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.; Kesler Mfg. Co., Salisbury, N. C.; Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., and Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Since January 1st, the Southern office of the American Moistening Co. has been located in the New Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga., and is in charge of John Hill, Southern Representative, who is associated with Mr. J. F. Porter, a well known authority on air moistening systems, and who has been identified with this concern for nearly twenty years.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.  
DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—While business has not been active during the past week staple cotton goods have been held on a very firm basis by commission merchants and selling agents of the most prominent mills.

It is, however, claimed by some of the sellers of gray goods and brown sheetings that prices are softening on this class of fabrics and that the lighter weight brown sheetings, and some constructions of gray goods are being traded in at concessions of 1-4 cent. They give the reason for the present condition to be the dullness which has been in evidence for several weeks on these goods and a belief that cotton yarns would shortly be revised in direction. The large mills are well sold ahead through the summer months and some well into the fall as a result they are willing to await further developments in the raw material end of the market before they start in to go after new business at a sacrifice of current price levels. It is stated that retailers are taking fall goods very freely, that is flannelettes and napped fabrics, but that on staples immediate business does not justify the present prices on staple cotton fabrics.

No one appears to believe that there will be any serious decline in the price level.

In the case of coarse cotton fabrics, the market is pretty stiff, which leads to the belief that ducks, denims, osnaburgs and other coarse yarn fabrics are well sold ahead, and there is little chance of any lower prices before the end of the present summer or well into the fall.

While some printers claim there is just as big a demand as ever in the market for staple prints for consumption at home, and the export trade is growing, there are other printers who state that staple calicos are now not as large sellers with the domestic trade as was the case some years ago, and that there is little chance of a revival of the best times for staple prints here, and that their makers must depend more than ever on the export market.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market continued quiet last week, with the sales amounting to about 80,000 pieces. Buyers showed a decided lack of interest and there was very little effort made to obtain concessions on goods and work down the prices. On two styles of wide goods there were reductions of a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent, but these same styles were not affected in regard to price a few weeks ago when other styles were reduced. Prices quoted the previous week were generally met by converters on the small lots picked up during the week.

Manufacturers look for active trading in print cloths in the near future. In the market here, gray goods are being handled slowly and in small volumes, but there are re-

ports from outside sources which indicate that trading in prints has been very heavy. It is understood that export trade has been the heaviest for months. It is such reports that cause the mill men to look for renewed activity in print cloths.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 3 15-16	—
28-in, 4x0s	3 3-4
4-yd, 80x80	6 1-2 to 6 3-4
38 1-2-in, std	5
Gray goods, 30-in, 68	—
x72	5 1-4
Brown drills, std	8
Shirts, south, std 7 3-4 to 8	—
3-yard	7
4-yard, 56x60	6 1-4 to 6 1-2
Denims, 9-oz.	13 1-4 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	12 1-4
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-	—
in. duck	14 1-2
Tickings, 8-oz.	13
Std fancy prints	5 1-4
Std gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-4 to 4 1-2

### Commercial-Appeal's Cotton Average.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Commercial-Appeal, on June 2nd, said:

Reports of correspondents of date May 28 and 29 indicate a probable decrease in the acreage planted to cotton this season of six per cent. These figures are, however, more than usually indeterminate as considerable planting remains to be done over wide areas. Correspondents estimate on the condition of the crop as compared to normal indicate a percentage of 80 to 83.

The crop is later than last year in all States save the two Carolinas and Texas and over the whole belt the land preparation is less thorough and planting was begun at a later date than last year. Rapid germination has, however, done much to restore the time lost.

The plant is generally healthy and growing thriftily and where it is advanced enough cultivation is making normal progress. Details show:

South Carolina — Acreage decreased 9 per cent.	
Alabama—Acreage decreased 12 per cent.	
Mississippi—Acreage decreased 11 per cent.	
Tennessee—Acreage decreased 13 per cent.	
Missouri—Acreage decreased 15 per cent.	
Arkansas—Acreage decreased 12 per cent.	
Louisiana—Acreage increased 5 per cent.	
Oklahoma—Acreage decreased 11 per cent.	
Texas—Acreage increased 3 per cent.	
Georgia—Acreage decreased 11 per cent.	
North Carolina — Acreage decreased 9 per cent.	

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Southern Audit Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Public Accountants and Auditors

901-903 Realty Building  
Phone 2103

CHARLOTTE N. C.

C. L. SMITH  
President

JOHN W. TODD  
Vice-President and Secretary

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

### J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## The Logical Location for Textile Mills

The three absolutely necessary commodities for operating successfully a textile mill are POWER, RAW MATERIAL and LABOR.

If your mill is located in a Southeastern State on one of the many CHEAP WATER POWERS which abound in that locality—where cotton is delivered at your factory doors by growers—where intelligent LABOR IS PLENTIFUL and living expenses low, you will realize larger dividends than would be possible with your factory located in any other part of the country.

If you contemplate establishing an industry, we would be pleased to give further and full information regarding location along the Southern Railway System.

### M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.



# The Yarn

Philadelphia, Pa.—Last week was a quiet one in the yarn market. Buying was generally for spot or nearby delivery and the quantities taken ranged from a single package to 3,00 to 4,000 pounds, though there were some exceptions where both weavers and knitters bought from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds, but sales of these amounts were not plentiful enough to make the total for the week anything like the normal in volume. Deliveries on old contracts were good, and receipts from the South were fairly large.

Combed yarns are very firm and high prices still prevail. In fact prices are so high and spinners so firm in holding for their price that some of the knitters say that the prices are pretty close to the point where they will check consumption. Even some of the dealers admit that prices will not have to go much higher to check consumption. Some of the spinners of two plies in 40s and upward are well sold up for three to seven months. Spinners of single combed yarns from 40s downward are not as well sold up as the spinners of the finer numbers.

Only a few weavers are buying yarns for future delivery. Many of them have their needs well covered on all the business they have or their books for between now and the middle of September, and the only yarn they will need in the meantime will be small lots to fill in with

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	17 1-2—
10s	17 1-2—18
12s	18 —18 1-2
14s	18 1-2—19
16s	19
20s	19 1-2—20
26s	21 1-2—22
30s	25 —

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 —
10s	18 1-2—
12s	18 1-2—19
14s	18 1-2—19 1-2
16s	18 1-2—19 1-2
20s	21 —21 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—24
30s	25 1-2—26
40s	33 1-2—34
50s	41 —42
60s	45 —46

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	17 1-2—
8-4 slack	18 1-2—19
9-4 slack	19 —19 1-2

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	17 1-2—18
10s	18 —18 1-2
12s	18 1-2—
14s	19 —
16s	19 —

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 —28 1-2
24s	30 —30 1-2
30s	33 —34
40s	42 —45
50s	50 —54
60s	57 —60
80s	77 —82
30s	27 1-2—28
50s	43 —44

Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	93	Spartan Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	105		Toxaway Mills, S. C.	100
Monarch Cot Mills, S. C.	110		Tucapau Mills, S. C.	200
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	110		Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C.	50 60
Newberry Cot Mills, S. C.	125	135	1st preferred	10
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	140	2nd preferred	10
Norris Cot Mills, S. C.	115		Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Olympia Mills, S. C. pfd.	90		Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C.	90		Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	91		Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., p	100
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100		Watts Mills, S. C.	85
Oconee, S. C., com.	100		Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	115
Oconee, S. C., pfd.	100 & int		Williamston Mills, S. C.	115
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	90		Woodruff Cot Mills, S. C.	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100 & int			



Thursday, June 13, 1912.

#### Cotton Crop Conditions.

Washington, June 4.—The Department of Agriculture, in its first cotton condition report of the season, estimates the condition on May 25 of the growing crop to be 78.9 per cent of a normal.

Condition by states follow:

Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 83; Georgia, 74; Florida, 75; Alabama, 74; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 69; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 73; Tennessee, 74; Missouri, 74;

#### Decrease Shown in Child Labor.

There has been a decrease of 33 per cent in the number of children in the cotton mills of South Carolina according to reports furnished Commissioner Watson by 79 companies. In 1911 the total number of children in the mills under 16 years of age was 4,221 and the reports this year show the number to be 2,734. The reports filed show that no children under 12 years of age, are employed, while in 1911 there were 168.

The following tables proves interesting:

	Under 12	12 to 14	14 to 16
1911			
Boys .....	105	976	1,304
Girls .....	63	699	1,074
Total .....	168	1,675	2,278
1912			
Boys .....		709	786
Girls .....		501	738
Total .....		1,210	1,524

These figures will be used by Commissioner Watson in an address to be delivered before the annual gathering of the International association of factory inspectors in Washington on "The Progress of Labor Legislation and Enforcement of the Law in the South."

A little Scotch boy had just returned from a painful interview with the minister, to whom he had said, in reply to a question that there were one hundred Commandments. Meeting another lad on his way to the minister's he asked: "An' if he asks ye how many Commandments there are, what will ye say?"

"Say?" replied the other boy; "why, ten, of course."

"Ten?" said the first urchin in scorn. "Ten? Ye wull try him wi' ten? I tried him wi' a hundred and he wasna satisfied."—Exchange.

#### After a Nut.

"What's the child's name?" asked the priest of the grandfather at the christening.

"I dunno," the grandfather replied. And he turned to the father and whisered hoarsely: "What's the name?"

"Hazel," replied the father.

"Hazel," asked the grandfather.

"Hazel," repeated the father.

The grandfather threw up his hands in disgust.

"What d'ye think av that?" he asked the priest. "With the calendar av the saints full av gur-rl names—an' him naming' his after a nut!"—Exchange.

The annual catalogue of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Raleigh, N. C., has been received. It shows an enrollment for the year of 619 students, divided as follows: Agricultural 293, Mechanical Engineering 106, Electrical Engineering 90, Civil Engineering 77, Chemical 27, and Textile 26. Persons interested in technical education will do well to read the catalogue of this growing institution.



#### GLORIA WARP SIZE

**A** PREPARATION adapted to prints and medium counts. It is also especially recommended for Short Chain Sizing. The quality of tallow used in the manufacture of this product avoids the necessity of any addition of tallow. It is difficult to find a Size that will give equal satisfaction to both the weaver and beamer. Users of GLORIA WARP SIZE will overcome complaints from either department, and will find it gives general satisfaction throughout their mill. Its softening qualities are unexcelled.

#### ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## BEAMERS WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE, FOR NIGHT WORK, 10 SHORT CHAIN BEAMERS, PAY \$2.40 PER NIGHT. NONE BUT FIRST CLASS BEAMERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS, A. C. WEST, OVERSEER BEAMING, LOCKE MILLS, CONCORD, N. C.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

## Operatives Wanted.

Want at once Cotton Mill help of all kind, especially Frame hands. New mill, just starting up. Write or apply in person to Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

## Weavers Wanted.

WANT 15 or 20 good Draper weavers. Good prices paid to good weavers. Apply in person or correspond with R. A. Sims, overseer of weaving, or A. T. Browne, Supt., Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenville, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 40. Have run some of the largest rooms in S. C. and Ga. Can give good references. Address No. 152.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have held present position as overseer for four years. Have had good experience on Draper, Crompton Knowles and dobby looms. Good references. Will not consider less than \$3.50. Address No. 153.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 15 years' experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 154.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. At present employed in fine colored goods mill. Age 32. Married. 20 years' experience. Good references. Address No. 155.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have had long practical experience and am now holding position in first-class mill but prefer to change. Address No. 156.

WANT position as superintendent. 36 years of age. Strictly sober. Best of references. Would consider large carding or spinning job. Held present position six years. Address No. 157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 10 years' experience as overseer on No. 30's to 100's. Can give good references. Married. 30 years old. Address No. 158.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work and blanket manufacturing. First class references. Address No. 159.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and have always given satisfaction. Now employed but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 160.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming (long or short chain), spooling, warping or drawing-in. Have had long experience and am expert on sizing. Address No. 161.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 162.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 20 years experience, both colored and plain work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 163.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, not over 8,000 spindle son hosiery yarn, or overseer of large card room. Good references. Address No. 164.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or in winding room 18 years experience in spinning and twisting. Familiar with spooling, reeling and winding. Will not consider less than \$2.00 per day. Age 32. Married. Address No. 165.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 21 years experience as overseer of carding in some of the best mills in the South. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 167.

WANT position as mechanic or electrician. Have had practical experience in machine shop and electrical work. Can furnish good references. Would not consider less than \$2 per day. Address No. 168.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of the best mills of the South. Now employed. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married and can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill, but wish to change. Address No. 170.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in that capacity, but wish to change. Am experienced and well recommended. Address No. 171.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on duck, drills, sheetings and osnaburgs. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Will not accept less than \$3.50. Address No. 172.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$4.00. Now employed in a large mill, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 174.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 35 years old, married. Good habits, good references and long experience. Now employed but want larger position. Competent for any size room. Address No. 173.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Can give best of references and am strictly sober, with 14 years experience as carder. Address No. 175.

WANT position as superintendent of white or colored goods mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga. Long experience as superintendent and fine references. Also expert designer. Address No. 176.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 178.

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WANTED position as overseer of weaving in a medium or small size room. Am of good character and strictly temperate. Experienced on Draper or plain looms. Am now employed, but want to change. Address No. 180.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. No. 181.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 182.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 183.



### Care and Operation of Commutators

(Continued from Page 7)

ridges, the effect of any change in the position of the armature in the field, such as may be found to occur with variation in load, will be to change the position of these ridges with reference to the brushes, and thus raise the brushes and prevent good contact; besides staggering the brushes, an oscillation of the armature back and forth will help in securing uniform wear. Many machines have a natural oscillation set up by the prime mover, and a continually varying load may also serve to start oscillation; however, it is becoming the practice to furnish oscillating devices for machines of large size where applicable. They give uniform oscillation back and forth irrespective of load. Rotary converters and motor-generator sets are the type usually so equipped.

Some grades of brushes, while giving very good results in operation after a polish is obtained, may not produce a satisfactory polish on the commutator when the machine is first started. It is a common practice, in such cases, to run a short time with brushes that will produce a polish and later change to the other.

The copper plating on brushes should be kept trimmed back so that it will not make contact with the commutator. The matter of fit of brushes in holders where box type holders are used is important. An easy sliding fit is best. Too great looseness allows vibration or chattering. Too tight a fit prevents the brushes from moving in the holder and making proper contact with the commutator.

The face of the brushes should have the same curvature as the commutator and be ground to a good fit with it. This can be done by placing a piece of sandpaper on the commutator so that it does not round the corners of the brushes. The operation of grinding the brushes on a direct-current machine to fit the commutator is illustrated in Fig. 8.

The amount of spring tension or pressure to be applied to a brush to hold it in contact with the commutator varies over a wide range. It depends on speed of commutator, kind and size of brush, nature of service, etc. No definite rule can be laid down. In general it should be the minimum that will give proper results. It ranges from about six pounds per brush in railway motors to two pounds in ordinary slow speed machines, and much less on very small machines. The greater the pressure on the brush the greater will be the friction loss. The total loss at the commutator may, however, be less with heavy pressure and good contact than it is with light pressure and poor contact.

Noise from commutators is usually due to "spealing" or chatter of the brushes because of dryness of the contact surfaces. It is stopped by lubrication, changing the angle of brushes or by use of self-lubricating brushes. The matter of brushes, brush position and brush adjustment does not always receive the careful attention it deserves, as

material improvements are sometimes effected by comparatively small adjustments.

#### General Operating Points.

Special applications may bring adverse conditions requiring special care and attention on the part of the operators of machines. Thus, for example, apparatus installed in dusty places, such as cement plants, requires frequent cleaning. Again, chemical plants are often found to produce fumes that attack the copper commutators of machines, forming a coating on the copper which is more or less of an insulator. The remedy in such cases is to exclude the fumes from the power house or resort to constant cleaning. Installations in damp places call for special attention and care. Other cases bring their own special problems.

Truing up—There are several ways in which a commutator may be trued up. If the roughness is slight, sandpaper on a wood block of proper curvature will often be sufficient to smooth up the surface. One defect of sandpaper, however, is that from its yielding nature, it does not abrade the mica as fast as the copper, as it seems to ride over the mica. A better material for this purpose, which is used very commonly, is a block of sandstone with one surface of proper curvature to fit the commutator. The sandstone smooths off the commutator in the same way as the sandpaper, but because of its solid nature shears off the mica at the same rate as the copper and leaves the commutator perfectly smooth. The sandpaper or sandstone block is applied while the machine is turning over but without load or voltage. It is well to lift the brushes off the commutator when this is done, as it prevents an accumulation of copper dust on them. When the commutator is very rough, or out of line, it is advisable to turn it off before smoothing. With small machines the armature is usually put in a lathe to do this. With large machines or those of the engine type mounted on engine shafts the turning is done with the armature in place in the machine. Some form of turning device having a movable tool post or guides, is clamped to a stationary part of the rig and a cut taken by a regular lathe tool, the armature being turned at a proper cutting speed, say, from 500 to 600 feet per minute. Such an arrangement is indicated in Fig. 9. In the case of higher speed machines, it has been found that often a commutator which has been turned true at a low speed may not be perfectly true at normal speed because of slight distortions that take place in the bars due to the centrifugal forces present at the high speeds. For this reason it is becoming more and more the practice in such cases to true up the commutators at their normal speeds, accomplishing the work by grinding the commutator with a suitable form of truing device. The grinding tool is provided with a guide so that it can be moved across the face of the commutator. Two types are in use, one in which the abrasion is produced by a rotating wheel of some abrading material, as shown in

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Fig. 10; the other, where the abrading material is held stationary, and a sandstone, emery or carborundum block is used, as illustrated in Fig. 11.

Polishing a Commutator—A commutator under normal operating conditions should soon acquire a polish or glaze. In most instances this will come in regular operation. Occasionally a case is found where this polish does not come so rapidly. It can usually be produced by running the machine without load and occasionally lubricating the commutator with a little oil. Temporarily increasing the brush tension will hurry the operation. In polishing a commutator just after it has been turned or ground, it may be found that free particles of copper are collecting on the faces of the brushes. If so, they should be removed. This picking up of copper should disappear when the commutator has attained a polish. A different condition of picking up copper by the brushes sometimes occurs in operation, due to electrolytic action, as a result of which they become honeycombed; this was discussed under "Local Roughness from Periodic Loads." This may or may not cause trouble. Sometimes removal of the copper may be sufficient. In bad cases a change in type of brush overcome this action.

It is sometimes found, particularly where commutators operate at high speeds, that the brushes break or split more or less completely in their boxes; this is due to some unevenness of the commutator which strikes the brush a small hammer blow at every revolution. Sometimes this unevenness may be very apparent, again the commutator may have a high polish and appear to run true. It will be found, however, that some irregularity exists even though it be very slight. Brushes will break from a series of minute blows. In such cases a grinding of the commutator at normal speed is the best means of stopping the trouble.

The greatest enemies of electrical apparatus are moisture and dirt of all kinds, and no class of apparatus pays a larger return in improved performance and life for good care and attention. It is hoped that the present outline of factors involved in the care and operation of commutator type machines will be of assistance in securing the best possible performance.

#### English Cotton Goods Exports.

Of the \$69,092,241 increase in the value of the exports of cotton goods from England last year compared with the previous one, piece goods represented a gain of \$57,559,263. There was an increase in the cotton piece goods exports from Great Britain in 1911 to China, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Madras, Bengal, Burma, Egypt, Venezuela, Bombay, Dutch East Indies, and Central American amounting to 755,000,000 yards. The exports, however, diminished to the Philippine Islands, Colombia and Panama, Belgium, France, Portugal, Argentina, British West Africa, British South Africa, Canada, Japan, and the United States to the extent of 90,000,000 yards, leaving the net increase of the year at 665,000,000 yards. India took 207,500,000 yards more in 1911 than in 1910, China 176,000,000 yards more, Turkey 63,000,000 yards more, and Egypt 40,000,000 yards more. The exports of cotton yarn increased in quantity in 1911 by 32,228,500 pounds and in value by \$11,324,145.—Consular Reports.

#### What General Grant Wore.

A little girl was reading a composition of her own on "Grant's Work in the Civil War." She got on swimmingly until she reached Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Then she told how Lee wore his sword and was handsomely attired in full uniform; "while Grant," she announced, "had on nothing but an old, ragged union suit."—Ex.



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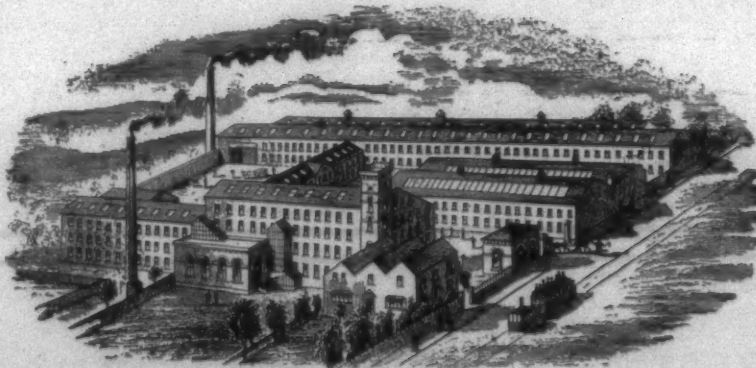
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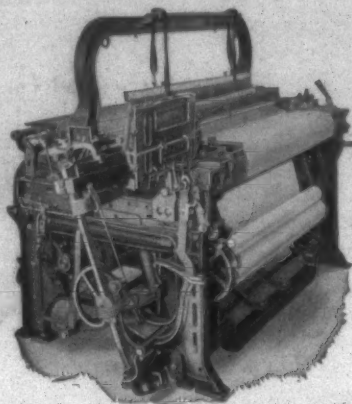
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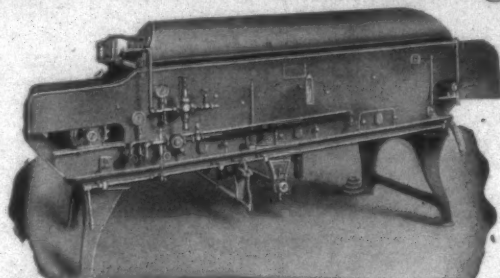
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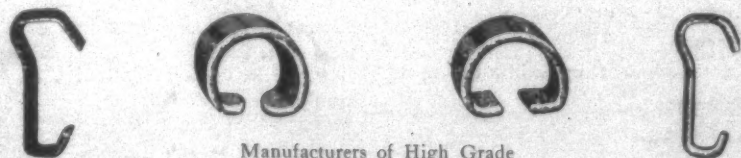
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